

Woman Found Dead on Cliff; Slayer Sought

Figure Clad in Silk and Furs Had Lain Two Weeks on Brink of the Palisades

Jewelry Gone, Money Left

Vial of Chloroform Near By and Skirt Wound About Head Hint at Violence

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 26.—The body of a woman was found today wedged in a cranny of the rocks of the Palisade wilderness that faces the yellow brick apartment houses of upper Manhattan. She had been young and pretty and fastidiously gowned. Her finery was weather-stained. The body is thought to have been lying there frozen for two weeks at least.

A closely woven skirt of knitted silk was wound around the woman's face, muffled nose and mouth completely. Near by was a vial in which a little chloroform still remained. Bergen County detectives believe the hands which wound that bangle about the victim's head, fastening it with safety pins with the left, sure touch of a woman, were not her own. They believe they have a murder mystery on their hands.

The howl of a dog called the attention of two policemen of this city to the body. They were Patrolmen Marshall and Baldwin, who had gone for a Sunday tramp along the Palisades with their dogs.

Policemen Find Body They found the body lying between two rocks at a point about opposite 250th Street, Manhattan. A few feet further and it would have been precipitated 200 feet to the jagged debris at the foot of the Palisades.

It was that of a woman about twenty-one years old, light-haired, blue-eyed and delicate and graceful. Her fingers looked as if they were accustomed to rings. But there was no jewelry on the body. Near by lay a handbag. It contained a gold powder box, a gold pencil, \$10 and four keys.

There was also in the bag the stub of a ticket to a New York theatre dated December 17, an item through which an attempt will be made to identify the body.

The keys may establish her identity. There was little else about her to do so. Her hair was of auburn skin and a rascally stole and muff were beside her. Her dress was of blue satin, and her underclothing of silk. But there was not a mark of identification on any part of her clothing.

Her stockings were of heavy wool, entirely out of keeping with the rest of her costume, and indicated, the police believe, that she had prepared for a motor ride in the cold.

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Police Theory Outlined Only about 500 feet away is the smooth macadam highway that leads up the west shore of the Hudson through the Interstate Park, West Point and the Highlands. It would have been a simple matter for a car to stop unnoticed at this uninhabited spot while its occupants carried a drugged companion to the edge of the cliff, sprinkled another dose of chloroform on the swappings of her head and dropped her, throwing away the bottle. The police believe that is what happened.

A body was taken to Greenleaf's morgue here to await identification which, it is feared, may be tardy.

It was found not far from where Adele Kramer, who had been missing from her New York home for days, was discovered wandering crazed through the woods by a pier watchman, on January 4. It is not believed, however, that Miss Kramer can throw any light on the mystery. She had been found, it is thought, before the other young woman met her death, and Miss Kramer's fitting figure was never seen on the top of the Palisades.

U. S. Army Finds Large German Munition Dump

COBLENZ, Jan. 26.—(By The Associated Press.)—Thirty-five million rounds of small arm ammunition were among the material abandoned by the Germans in the region of Coblenz. These were recently discovered by the Americans during an exploration of the underground storerooms and tunnels where the German munitions were kept. Five million rounds of this ammunition had been captured from the French. The other thirty million rounds were manufactured by the Germans and took captured British shells and loaded them with German powder and bullets taken from the French. Most of these cartridges were boxed and addressed in readiness for shipment to various units in Turkey.

Thirty-six thousand rifles captured from the British and found stored in Coblenz have been turned over to their original owners, while ten thousand French rifles have been returned to the French.

Marshall Would Hang Leaders of U. S. "Reds"

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Vice-President Marshall, in an address at the Presbyterian rally here tonight, said that Bolshevism and all it represented must be suppressed in this country and those leaders who were instrumental in trying to precipitate riot and bloodshed should be hanged.

The great congregation of Presbyterians vigorously applauded the Vice-President's declaration. Mr. Marshall's address was devoted to the reconstruction problems, and he vigorously assailed those who would overthrow the institutions of the government.

1,560 Dead, 709 Missing, N. Y.'s Price of Victory

Vesle Sector Was Most Deadly to the Gallant 77th, Figures Show

CHATEAU VILLAIN, France, Headquarters 77th Division, Jan. 26.—Figures which will remain permanent in the records of the Metropolitan Division's dead on French battlefields, including those killed in action and those who subsequently died of wounds, are available for the first time today. Thirty-four men are known to be buried in the Baccarat sector of Lorraine, where the division first saw action, in June of last year. One officer and eighty men are listed as missing in this sector. Some day they may be located as having been made prisoners.

Thirty-five officers and 480 men are buried in the Vesle sector, where the missing total seven officers and 386 men. In the Argonne sector, including the famous "lost battalion," the graves of thirty-three officers and 597 men are situated, while four officers and forty-two men are listed as missing.

In the advance from the north of the Argonne Forest to the Meuse River, immediately before the armistice, the graves of eleven officers and 370 men are scattered over a long distance. The records also show one officer and 188 men as missing.

Gary Asserts Job Problem Is Not Serious

Steel Chairman Says Business Will Boom Itself if Pessimists Keep Silence

Building of roadways in the South, reconstruction of railroads throughout the country and all other public improvements contemplated by the government should be begun at once, in the opinion of Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation.

Judge Gary, in an interview in The Tribune yesterday, deprecated any suggestion that the country is facing a serious unemployment problem. On the other hand, the country is on such a prosperous basis that it does not need any "booming," he said.

"Why should there be any talk about unemployment?" said Judge Gary. "The country never was more in need of its workers than it is now, and it will use all the workers it can get. I don't think there is going to be any permanent or menacing unemployment problem."

"Our country never has been so prosperous as it is now. We have resources of fifteen billions of dollars annually coming out of the ground—more than we ever had before; we have more than sixteen billions of cash in our banks; we are a creditor nation; we are producing fifteen billions or more, and our per capita wealth has jumped up to \$26, as compared to \$15 before the war. We are on the verge of prosperity hitherto undreamed of."

"What we need is simply to get to work and not talk about unemployment. Psychology has a good deal to do with it. Pessimistic talk will do more to bring about unemployment than it will do to prevent it."

"But there isn't going to be any. Our men who have been fighting abroad will be taken back into industry just about as fast as they return. Of course, there may be a little talk here and there about a few not being able to find employment, but this will not be serious."

Do Not Need Any Booming "Do you think the business men of the country should begin doing business on a large scale, so as to tide over any period of depression as suggested by Secretary of Labor Wilson?" Judge Gary was asked.

"We don't need any booming," he replied. "Business will take care of itself. This time of the year is always cleaning up time. It is not necessary for industry to do more than the demand requires. Business is going to boom itself without any help from anybody. There is no doubt about that."

"I do believe that all the public improvements that have to be done should be done now. Men should be at work all this winter on the roads that are to be built in the Southern states. The government should begin the great reconstruction work necessary in the railroads of the country and wherever there is public work to be done it should be done without delay."

"As for the steel industry, we are not thinking of any depression. We had a great many men in the war, and we are taking them back as fast as they return."

Judge Gary's attention was called to a report that Theodore P. Shonts, in order to reduce the number of unemployed in New York, had agreed to employ 1,000 men in cleaning up and repairing the subway and elevated stations.

"That is the sort of thing to do," said Judge Gary. "If everybody did what is to be done there wouldn't be enough men to do the work."

Plan House-to-House Canvass Officials of the American Soldiers' and Sailors' Protective Association, 1439 Broadway, announced yesterday they will begin a house-to-house canvass of business concerns to find jobs for some of the 40,000 unemployed soldiers in the city.

Lieutenant Lester D. Mayne, director of the association, said that the number of unemployed is being increased at the rate of 10,000 a week.

"We have found no solution for the difficulty resulting from the desire of soldiers to remain in New York on their 'GI' pay," he said. "We have to get jobs for them. Our officers will personally visit small business concerns and ask them each to give work to at least one soldier."

The association is sending out circular letters, which read: "We propose to band together with the bond of comradeship, self-help and mutual aid."

State Militia To Be Reorganized On Larger Scale

Gen. O'Ryan May Command; His Units To Be Perpetuated in New Organization

Berry Drawing Up Plans

Draft Division To Be Included; Troops to Retain Designations Used in France

With the return of the soldiers from New York State the militia is to be completely reorganized. Brigadier General Charles White Berry, the Adjutant General, who assumed office two weeks ago, is working out the details of the organization.

The Tribune learned yesterday that Major General O'Ryan's plan for the perpetuation of the units of his division that have achieved such distinction overseas will not go unheeded. It is most probable that General O'Ryan will be given command of the armed forces of the state. His instructions will be to create a new National Guard organization. Then it is planned to offer the state troops to the Federal government on a basis similar to that of the old National Guard, which was abolished on August 1, 1917.

Units of the old National Guard will probably retain the designations under which they served in France. For instance, the historic 7th will lose its identity as the 7th and be perpetuated as the 107th. The present 7th Regiment, a purely state organization, will be permitted to continue as a militia body.

Perpetuate Draft Division "The Adjutant General's plan contemplates also the perpetuation of the 7th Division, the draft organization that did its training at Camp Upton under Major General J. Franklin Bell, who died recently while serving as commanding general of the Eastern Department."

And the former National Guardsmen there has been a growing feeling of resentment over the occupancy of their armories by state troops. It was noted that one commanding officer intended to march his men into the old armory and take possession forcibly, if necessary.

Every officer commissioned under the old National Guard law was provided in his office by a statutory provision that designated two methods of release from service and expressly prohibited any other method. Officers of the old National Guard could be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate or by court martial.

And the commissioning of the military draft law conflicted with a state right, and that the former National Guard officers are entitled to their state commissions.

Eager to Give Up Their Places The situation with the returning guardsmen has become so acute that one brigade commander, General George R. Dyer, made a canvass of his officers to determine what their attitude would be toward the returning guardsmen. He found a large majority of them eager to give up their places to the returning men.

General Berry said that the returning guardsmen are entitled to the same consideration as the returning soldiers. He said that the returning guardsmen are entitled to the same consideration as the returning soldiers.

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Hohenzollerns Vote, August as "Ex-Prince"

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The members of the Hohenzollern family, both male and female, at present in Potsdam, voted in the elections last Sunday. All of them designated themselves as "Von Hohenzollern," giving their title of Prince or Princess of Prussia, excepting August Wilhelm, the former Emperor's fourth son, who styled himself "August Hohenzollern, ex-Prince of Prussia."

Allied Troops Enter Poland, Paris Reports

City of Oderberg, on Silesian Frontier, Taken by Czechs in Furious Battle

PARIS, Jan. 26.—A detachment of Allied troops is entering Poland by water.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 26.—Czech troops have captured Oderberg from the Poles after sanguinary fighting, according to a dispatch from the Breslau National Council.

Oderberg is a town of 1,500 population situated on the Oder River on the frontier between Austrian Silesia and Prussia. Czech and Polish forces have been operating in that district for some time. Inhabitants of Austrian Silesia and their German neighbors appealed to the Peace Congress about two weeks ago, protesting against continued aggression there from the Poles and Czechs.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The "Vorwarts," commenting on the fighting between the Czechs and Poles at Oderberg, says: "We will not again let Germany be made the area for all sorts of adventures and battles. The government is making all preparations to assure the safety of our peoples against Polish imperialism, as well as against the Czechs."

Trotsky Barely Escaped As Narva Was Captured

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen, quoting advice received from Reval, is to the effect that Leon Trotsky, the Bolsheviki Minister of War and Marine, succeeded in escaping from Narva before that town was captured, but that a regiment of the Red Guard and a number of its officers were made prisoners.

The dispatch adds the Reds killed the bourgeois who remained in Narva and also the entire population of surrounding villages, owing to the inability of the people to pay the heavy taxes imposed on them.

The Bolsheviki are advancing against Libau, which, according to report, was defended by the British squadron there.

A Basel dispatch last Friday reported that Trotsky did not make his escape from Narva, while previously an Estonian official report said he had escaped from the city.

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Clemenceau Names Committees; Pichon Admits Proposed Parley Of Russian Factions Is Doubtful

Powers Did Not Recognize Reds; Sought Views, Avers French Minister

Declares a World League Is Assured

All Evidence Points to an Agreement on Common Plan, He Says

PARIS, Jan. 26 (By The Associated Press).—Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, received the Associated Press representative and British, American, Italian and Japanese newspaper correspondents at his private office in the Foreign Office today and talked freely and frankly on the status of the big foreign questions as they are affected by the conference.

The meeting was in the same room where the council of the Great Powers gathered, and for a time the press representatives of the Great Powers found themselves occupying the same environment as the council.

"We have no response from any of the Russian elements," said the minister, answering the first question, relative to the invitation to the Russians to meet at Prince's Islands for a conference with the Allied and associated powers.

No Official Views "We have seen reports in the papers giving the views of the Russian groups in Paris, and the published dispatches to M. Louquet (leader of the French Minority Socialists) relative to the Bolsheviki, but beyond those press publications nothing has been received from any groups or elements."

The minister was asked if these non-official statements were accepted as indicating that the meeting at Prince's Islands would not take place.

"There is some doubt as to that," replied M. Pichon, "as the Bolsheviki in this non-official statement do say positively that they will not attend, but merely present some objections."

As to whether a meeting could be arranged elsewhere than Prince's Islands, the minister replied that that was a question for the council, and as he was only one of the members he could not say what they would do.

Rests With Peace Envoys The minister added, however, that the opinion expressed by the Russian groups in Paris seemed to embody the

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Hint to Italy in Allies' Warning

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The official warning issued by the peace conference against continuation of hostilities in certain unnamed territories refers first, it is authoritatively stated, to the Banat of Temesvar, which is claimed by Rumania and the Serbs; secondly, to certain districts of Silesia claimed alike by Poland and the Czechoslovaks; thirdly, to Dalmatia, which is occupied by Italy, but is claimed by the Jugo-Slavs; and, fourthly, to the city of Fiume, occupied by Allied troops, but claimed by both Italy and the Jugo-Slavs.

'Moderate Size' British Armies To Help Allies

England Will Not Do More Than Share in Keeping Peace, Statement Says

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Anticipating an announcement to be made Thursday by a conference of Sir Eric Geddes, former First Lord of the Admiralty, Field Marshal Haig and Major General Henry H. Wilson, chief of the Imperial Staff of the British army, now meeting in Paris, a statement issued by the War Office to-night says: "The proposals of the conference will make sure that we have in every theatre of the war sufficient forces during the present year to see that we are not robbed of our victories, and the Germans and their confederates will be made to execute faithfully and punctually the conditions of the armistice, but the treaty of peace, when that is signed, and they will also enable us to discharge our own duty toward our allies and those dependent upon us."

"It must be clearly understood," the statement continues, "that while Great Britain is prepared to do her share of the work still to be done, she will not be asked to do more than her share, and that the United States, France and Italy will act with her in maintaining the common interests and securing the advantages gained together."

"Further, Great Britain's special obligations in maintaining the Indian empire and the wide regions which we now hold in the Middle East, as well as the part played by the royal navy, have been taken into consideration in computing what that share should be."

"The task to be undertaken is therefore the formation and maintenance of armies of occupation of moderate size, compared with what we now have, but of the highest discipline and efficiency, which will discharge our duty and safeguard British interests during the period which must elapse before the ordinary peace time volunteer army can be created."

"The pay of the armies of occupation must be substantially as before, while the present armies will be continued to be demobilized as quickly as possible."

World League Plan Scanned In Washington

One Element Sees Objections Met, Another Is Doubtful of Efficiency

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—It is believed here that not only the general principles but most of the troublesome details of the league of nations have been worked out between President Wilson and the British, French and Italian representatives, so the reference of the whole question to a committee does not mean great delay in carrying the idea forward, but is merely a technical step, perhaps more for effect on public opinion than for real necessity.

It is believed many of the features to which such violent objections have been made in this country have been eliminated in secret conferences. Obviously, from the language of the resolution adopted by the peace conference, it is declared there is no intention of having an international army and navy, nor a permanent world court for adjudication of all disputes. There is only a vague hint of military force, thus yielding much ground to the opponents of the plan, who opposed possible conscription to enforce the league's decrees against unruly members.

"In fact," said one Senator to-night, "it is a far cry to the principles laid down in this indorsement of the league idea from President Wilson's letter some time since, written to Senator Shafroth after Mr. Shafroth introduced a resolution providing for a 'league to enforce peace'."

Two Views Are Current Opponents of the plan here are divided into two classes—those who are amazed at the action of the peace conference, but who say any league that could emerge after such an indorsement would not have sufficient strength to make much trouble; and those who say that yesterday's action at Paris carries little significance, as it is merely a sidetracking of a troublesome topic, which sidetracking they think will prove later to be pigeon-holing.

Those who think yesterday's action was merely the culmination of negotiations which have been proceeding under cover ever since President Wilson arrived in Europe, however, point with great emphasis to the fact that Mr. Wilson will start on his way back to America about February 12.

Lodge Sees Force Abandoned Senator Lodge, ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declined to discuss the matter until "it becomes clearer just what has been accepted." The Massachusetts Senator feels confident, however, that the proposal to use force as the major sanction of the league, under a system of some kind of "super-sovereignty" in which nationalism would be submerged in a kind of internationalism, has been definitely abandoned.

Sensor Lodge believes the Paris conference doubtless will formulate some kind of league of nations, but that such an association of the nations will be founded on voluntary action and will be entirely lacking in the "compulsory force" feature of the more radical plans. It will serve to provide better facilities for international arbitration, he believes, and will be acceptable to all except the more radical proponents of the league idea, who have advocated an organization which would enforce its decisions by military force.

"By February 12," said Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, "the report of the committee on the league of nations will have been made and will have been adopted by the peace conference. Undoubtedly the preliminary discussions long since have settled all serious stumbling blocks."

"Nothing has been accomplished," said Senator Borah, perhaps the most consistent opponent of the league of nations in the Upper House. "The action by the peace conference is precisely similar to that sometimes taken by a political convention when it refers a troublesome question likely to

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Gompers, Davis, Hurley, Baruch and McCormick Among Board Members

Chairman Averts Conference Break

Quiets Small Nations Demanding a Voice in Drafting Congress Plans

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Premier Clemenceau has announced the names of the representatives of the five great powers who are to compose the committees on the particular features of the work to be done by the peace conference.

The agreement of the peace conference upon a league of nations is regarded here as a most vital step in the direction of progress and the pacification of Europe.

By skillful handling, Premier Clemenceau has averted what threatened to become a serious rift in the conference proceedings when the smaller nations represented at the conference protested against the inclusion of representatives of the Great Powers only in the membership of the respective committees.

For a time it seemed that the smaller nations might align themselves against the larger. M. Clemenceau made a plea for unity and harmony and by promising to give attention to the stand of the smaller nations a conflict was averted.

Lansing on Committee

The committees announced by Premier Clemenceau are as follows: Responsibility for the War—Great Britain, Sir Gordon Hewart; United States, Secretary of State Lansing; France, Captain Andre Tardieu and Ferdinand Larnaude; Italy, Viterio Scialoja and Dupre Raimondo.

Reparation—United States, B. M. Baruch, John W. Davis and Vance McCormick; Great Britain, William Morris Hughes, Sir John Simon and Baron Cunliffe; France, L. L. Klotz, L. P. Locheur and A. F. Lebrun; Italy, Antonio Salandra and General Badoglio; Japan, Baron Makino and Baron Nohuaki.

International Labor Legislation—United States, E. N. Hurley and Samuel Gompers; Great Britain, George Nicoll Barnes and Ian Malcolm; France, M. Collard and L. P. Locheur; Italy, Signor Des Planches and Signor Cabrin; Japan, M. Otschian and M. Oka.

Regulation of Ports, Waterways and Railroads—United States, Henry White; Great Britain, Sir John Simon; France, Andre Vois and Albert Cavellie; Italy, Signor Grespi and Signor de Martino; Japan, M. Yamakawa and Colonel Sato.

Expert Prepares Views

The United States will have another representative besides Secretary Lansing on the committee. He will probably be one of the experts attached to the mission now preparing the American views on this important question that carries with it the verdict of life or death to the former German Emperor and some of his generals and admirals, and even civilian officials.

Although the French government, through the publication of the opinion of its legal advisers, particularly indorsed the theory that it is within the power of the peace conference to try German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian violators of the laws of warfare, the American commissioners have not yet disclosed their position. The belief has been expressed, however, that they will be found not much at variance with the French view as to the strict question of legal power, but that they will not commit themselves regarding the policy to be adopted in the exercise of that power.

League Not to Wait on Russia

It was stated today in authoritative quarters that though it was desirable that the Russian problem should be solved at the outset of the peace conference, it was by no means necessary that it should have been solved to insure the success of the principal object of the conference—namely, to organize a league of nations. The intention is to proceed with the working out of the details of the project as outlined in the resolution adopted by the conference yesterday as rapidly as possible.

It is considered doubtful, in view of the magnitude of the task before the committee having the matter in hand, whether the plan can be worked out in detail before the date the President has set for the commencement of his return trip to Washington.

When the plan of the league finally is adopted by the conference, it is said, the status of Russia will be similar technically to that of neutral states which have not yet entered the league; that the door will be held open for her to enter as soon as she has made herself ready to pass the tests for admis-



First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1919

Tribune

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Full Report on Page 8

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